FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains

Attribute Table	Attribute Table Definition	Attribute	Attribute Definition	Domain Values	Domain Value Definitions
Record Type 10	Contains information that identifies and describes the county. There is one record type 10 for each county in the State covered by an Eastwide Database file.	RECTYPE	Contains information that identifies and describes the county. There is one record type 10 for each county in the State covered by an Eastwide Database file.		
		STATE	The two-digit Bureau of the Census, Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code number of the State.	01 - Alabama	
				05 - Arkansas	
				09 - Connecticut	
				10 - Delaware	
				12 - Florida	
				13 - Georgia	
				17 - Illinois	
				18 - Indiana	
				19 - Iowa	
				20 - Kansas	
				21 - Kentucky	
				22 - Louisiana	
				23 - Maine	
				24 - Maryland	
				25 - Massachusetts	
				26 - Michigan	
				27 - Minnesota	
				28 - Mississippi	
				29 - Missouri	
				31 - Nebraska	
				33 - New hampshire	
				34 - New Jersy	
				36 - New York	
				37 - North Carolina	
				38 - North Dakota	
				39 - Ohio	
				40 - Oklahoma	
				42 - Pennsylvania	
				44 - Rhode Island	
				45 - South Carolina	
				46 - South Dakota	
				47 - Tennessee	
				48 - Texas	
				50 - Vermont	
				51 - Virginia	
				54 - West Virginia	
				55 - Wisconsin	
				72 - Puerto Rico	
		UNIT	Survey unit number. FIA survey unit identification number. Survey units are groups of counties withn each State		
		COUNTY	County code. The three digit FIPS code number for each county, parish, or ther similar governmental unit in a State. FIPOS codes ffrom the Bureau of Census, 1980, are used.		
		CTYNAM	County name as recorded by the Bureau of the Census, 1980. County names are left justified. Only the first 28 charaters of the county name are use.		
		STNAME	The two-character State abbreviation.	AL - Alabama	
				AR - Arkansas	
				CT - Connecticut	
				DE - Delaware	
				FL - Florida	

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
				GA - Georgia	
				IL - Illinois	
				IN - Indiana	
				IA - Iowa	
				KS - Kansas	
				KY - Kentucky	
				LA - Louisiana	
				ME - Maine	
				MD - maryland	
				MA - Massachusetts	
				MI - Michigan	
				MN - Minnesota	
				MS - Mississippi	
				MO - Missouri	
				NE - Nebraska	
				NH - New Hampshire	
				NJ - New Jersey	
				NY - New York	
				NC - North Carolina	
				ND - North Dakota	
				OH - Ohio	
				OK - Oklahoma	
				PA - Pennsylvania	
				RI - Rhode Island	
				SC - South Carolina	
				SD - South Dakota	
				TN - Tennessee	
				TX - Texas	
				VT - Vermont	
				VA - Viriginia	
				WV - West Virginia	
				WI - Wisconsin	
				PR - Puerto Rico	
		CYCLE	Inventory cycle number that identifies the current cycle number for the data in a database. For example, a '4' would indicate the data came from the fourth inventory of that State.		
		DATE	The calendar year that the current inventory data represent - for example, 1984. FIA data are often collected over more than 1 year; however, a specific year is selected that indicates most data were collected. FIA publications based on an inventory are said to be an analysis of the forest resource as of this date.		
Record Type 20	Record type 20 contains information that identifies and describes the plot. There is one record type 20 for each plot in an Eastwide Database file.	RECTYPE	Record type 20 contains information that identifies and describes the plot. There is one record type 20 for each plot in an Eastwide Database file.		
		STATE	The two-digit Bureau of the Census, Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code number of the State.	01 - Alabama	
				05 - Arkansas	
				09 - Connecticut	
				10 - Delaware	
				12 - Florida	
				13 - Georgia	
				17 - Illinois	
				18 - Indiana	
				19 - Iowa	

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
				20 - Kansas	
				21 - Kentucky	
				22 - Louisiana	
				23 - Maine	
				24 - Maryland	
				25 - Massachusetts	
				26 - Michigan	
				27 - Minnesota	
				28 - Mississippi	
				29 - Missouri	
				31 - Nebraska	
				33 - New hampshire	
				34 - New Jersy	
				36 - New York	
				37 - North Carolina	
				38 - North Dakota	
				39 - Ohio	
				40 - Oklahoma	
				42 - Pennsylvania	
				44 - Rhode Island	
				45 - South Carolina	
				46 - South Dakota	
				47 - Tennessee	
				48 - Texas	
				50 - Vermont	
				51 - Virginia	
				54 - West Virginia	
				55 - Wisconsin	
				72 - Puerto Rico	
		UNIT	Survey unit number. FIA survey unit identification number. Survey units are groups of counties withn each State		
		COUNTY	County code. The three digit FIPS code number for each county, parish, or ther similar governmental unit in a State. FIPOS codes ffrom the Bureau of Census, 1980, are used.		
		PLTNUM	A four digit plot number. Plot numbers are unique within counties, but may be repeated within a State or survey unit.		
		OWNER	Legal owner of the plot land at the time of the current inventory. In addition, this code indicates if private lands have been leased to forest industry.	Code 11 - National Forest	Lands owned or administered by USDA for the National Forest System
				Code 12 - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	Land owned or adminstered by USDI Bureau of Land Management
				Code 13 - Indian lands	Tribal lands held in fee by the Federal Government but administered for Indian tribal groups, and Indian trust allotments. (Indian lands not administered by the BIS are placed in the appropriate private owner class.)
				Code 14 - Other Federal	Lands owned or administered by Federal agencies other than the Forest Service or the BLM. These include military reservations, National Parks, National Fish and Wildlife Service lands, and Corps of Engineers lands.
				Code 15 - State	Lands owned by State governments, or lands leased by State governmental units for more than 50 years.
				Code 16 - County	Lands owned by county or municipal agencies, Municipal or lands leased by these agencies for more than 50 years.
				Code 20 - Forest Industry	Lands owned by companies or individuals operating wood-using plants.

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
				Code 40 - Farmer	Lands owned by an individual who operates a fame (farm operator), either participating in the work or directly supervising the work. A fam is defined as land on which agricultrual products totals $1,000 or more during the year.
				Code 50 - Farmer Owned - Leased	Lands owned by a farm operator but leased to forest industry.
				Code 60 - Other Private - Corporate	Lands owned by private corporations other than forest industry or farmers.
				Code 70 - Other Private Individual	Lands owned by individuals other than farmers
				Code 80 - Other Private - Corporate Leased	Lands owned by corporations but leased to forest industry
				Other Private Individual Leased	Lands owned by other private individuals but leased to forest industry.
		TYPCUR	Current forest type. The predominant forest type of the area where the plot is located. This type is based on the tree species that form a plurality of all live stocking within the stand. In this two-digit coded element, the first digit represents a general type group and the second digit specifies an Eastwide standard type, as shown below. These types come from the standard set of local forest types in the Forest Service Handbook, with several types added.	00 - White - Red - Jack Pine	
				01 - Jack pine	
				02 - Red Pine	
				03 - White pine	
				04 - White pine - hemlock	
				05 - Hemlock	
				06 - Scotch Pine	
				07 - Ponderosa pine	
				10 - Spruce - Fir	
				11 - Balsam fir	
				12 - Black spruce	
				13 - Red spruce - balsam fir	
				14 - Northern white - cedar	
				15 - Tamarack	
				16 - White spruce	
				17 - Normway spruce	
				18 - Larch	
				19 - Red spruce	
				20 - Longleaf - Slash pine	
				21- Longleaf pine	
				22 - Slash pine	
				30 - Loblolly - shortleaf Pine	
				31 - Loblolly pine	
				32 - Shortleaf pine	
				33 - Virginia pine	
				34 - Sand pine	
				35 - Eastern redcedar	
				36 - Pond pine	
				37 - Spruce pine	
				38 - Pitch pine	
				39 - Table-mountain pine	
				40 - Oak - Pine	
				41 - White pine - northern read oak - wash	
				42 - Eastern redcedar - hardwood	
				43 - Longleaf pine - scrub oak	

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
				44 - Shortleaf pine - oak	
				45 - Virginia pine - southern red oak	
				46 - Loblolly pine - hardwood	
				47 - Slash pine - hardwood	
				49 - Other oak - pine	
				50 - Oak - Hickory	
				51 - Post oak - black oak - bear oak	
				52 - Chestnut oak	
				53 - White oak - red oak - hickory	
				54 - White oak	
				55 - Northern red oak	
				56 - Yellow poplar - white oak - northern red oak	
				57 - Southern scrub oak	
				58 - Sweetgum - yellow-poplar	
				59 - Mixed central hardwoods	
				60 - Oak - Gum - Cypress	
				61 - Swamp chestnut oak - cherrybark oak	
				62 - Sweetgum - Nuttail Oak - willow oak	
				63 - Sugarberry - American elm - green ash	
				65 - Overcup oak - water hickory	
				66 - Atlantic white cedar	
				67 Bald cypress - water tupelo	
				68 - Sweetbay - swamp tupelo - red maple	
				69 - Palm-mangrove - other tropical	
				70 - Elm - Ash - Cottonwood	
				71 - Black ash - American elm - red maple	
				72 - River birch - Sycamore	
				73 - Cottonwood	
				74 - Willow	
				75 - Sycamore - pecan - American elm	
				76 - Red maple - lowlands	
				79 - Mixed lowland hardwoods	
				80 - Maple - Beech - Birch	
				81 - Sugar maple - beech - yellow birch	
				82 - Black cherry	
				83 - Black walnut	
				84 - Red maple -- northern hardwood	
				87 - Red maple - upland	
				88 - Northern hardwood - reverting field	
				89 - Mixed northern hardwoods	
				90 - Aspen - Birch	
				91 - Aspen	
				92 - Paper birch	

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
				93 - Gray birch	
				94 - Balsam poplar	
				99 - Nonstocked	
		TYPOLD	Old forest type. Forest type at the previous survey. Criteria for assigning types an dcodes are the same as for Typcur. Typold is zero for new or temporary plots.	00 - White - Red - Jack Pine	
				01 - Jack pine	
				02 - Red Pine	
				03 - White pine	
				04 - White pine - hemlock	
				05 - Hemlock	
				06 - Scotch Pine	
				07 - Ponderosa pine	
				10 - Spruce - Fir	
				11 - Balsam fir	
				12 - Black spruce	
				13 - Red spruce - balsam fir	
				14 - Northern white - cedar	
				15 - Tamarack	
				16 - White spruce	
				17 - Normway spruce	
				18 - Larch	
				19 - Red spruce	
				20 - Longleaf - Slash pine	
				21- Longleaf pine	
				22 - Slash pine	
				30 - Loblolly - shortleaf Pine	
				31 - Loblolly pine	
				32 - Shortleaf pine	
				33 - Virginia pine	
				34 - Sand pine	
				35 - Eastern redcedar	
				36 - Pond pine	
				37 - Spruce pine	
				38 - Pitch pine	
				39 - Table-mountain pine	
				40 - Oak - Pine	
				41 - White pine - northern read oak - wash	
				42 - Eastern redcedar - hardwood	
				43 - Longleaf pine - scrub oak	
				44 - Shortleaf pine - oak	
				45 - Virginia pine - southern red oak	
				46 - Loblolly pine - hardwood	
				47 - Slash pine - hardwood	
				49 - Other oak - pine	
				50 - Oak - Hickory	
				51 - Post oak - black oak - bear oak	
				52 - Chestnut oak	
				53 - White oak - red oak - hickory	
				54 - White oak	
				55 - Northern red oak	
				56 - Yellow poplar - white oak - northern red oak	

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
				57 - Southern scrub oak	
				58 - Sweetgum - yellow-poplar	
				59 - Mixed central hardwoods	
				60 - Oak - Gum - Cypress	
				61 - Swamp chestnut oak - cherrybark oak	
				62 - Sweetgum - Nuttail Oak - willow oak	
				63 - Sugarberry - American elm - green ash	
				65 - Overcup oak - water hickory	
				66 - Atlantic white cedar	
				67 Bald cypress - water tupelo	
				68 - Sweetbay - swamp tupelo - red maple	
				69 - Palm-mangrove - other tropical	
				70 - Elm - Ash - Cottonwood	
				71 - Black ash - American elm - red maple	
				72 - River birch - Sycamore	
				73 - Cottonwood	
				74 - Willow	
				75 - Sycamore - pecan - American elm	
				76 - Red maple - lowlands	
				79 - Mixed lowland hardwoods	
				80 - Maple - Beech - Birch	
				81 - Sugar maple - beech - yellow birch	
				82 - Black cherry	
				83 - Black walnut	
				84 - Red maple -- northern hardwood	
				87 - Red maple - upland	
				88 - Northern hardwood - reverting field	
				89 - Mixed northern hardwoods	
				90 - Aspen - Birch	
				91 - Aspen	
				92 - Paper birch	
				93 - Gray birch	
				94 - Balsam poplar	
				99 - Nonstocked	
		STDAGE	Stand age. The age (in years) of the stand the plot is in. If actual age is unavailable or the stand has a mix of ages, 999 is entered. Any inventory date 1983 or later will contain stand ages recorded to the nearest year. For some older inventories, stand age was recorded in 10- or 20-year age classes and the value recorded is the center of the age class.		

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
		STDSIZE	Stand size class. A classification of forest land based on the predominant stocking by the size of all live trees present on the plot. The d.b.h. range for poletimber trees is from 5.0 to 8.9 inches for sfotwoods and from 5.0 - 10.9 inches for hardwoods. Sawtimber trees are 9 inches d.b.h. or larger for softwood and 11 inches d.b.h. or larger for hardwoods. Seedling and sapling trees are smaller than 5 inches d.b.h. Stnad size class isdetermined by the percent sotcking represented by varous size trees.	Code 1 - Sawtime	Stands with all live stocking values of at least 16.7 on which more than 50 percent of the stocking is in trees 5 inches d.b.h. or larger, and the stocking of sawtimber size trees is equal to or greater than the stocking of poletimber size trees.
				Code 2 - Poletimber	Stands with all live stocking values of at least 16.7 on which more than 50 percent of the stocking is in trees 5 inches d.b.h. or larger, and the stocking is sawtimber size trees is less than the stocking of poletimber size trees.
				Code 3 - Seedling-Sapling	Stands with an all live stocking value of at least 16.7 on which at least 50 percent of the stocking is in trees less than 5 inches d.b.h.
				Code 4 - Non-stocked	Stands with an all live stocking value of less than 16.7
		STORCUR	Current stand origin. The origin of the stand in which the plot is located (planted or natural). In a planted stand, most of the trees that define the stand size class and forest type mucst have originated from planting or direct artificial seeding.	1 - Natural stands	
				2 - Planted stands	
		STOROLD	Old stand origin. Same as Storcur at the time of the last inventory. Storold is zero for new or temprary plots.	1 - Natural stands	
				2 - Planted stands	
		SITECL	Site productivity class. A classification of timber land in terms of inherent capacity to grow crops of industrial wood. The class identifies the average potential gowth in cubic feet/acre/year (trees 5 inches d.b.h. or larger to a 4-inch top and is based on the culmination of mean annual increment of fully stocked natural stands.	1 - 225+ cubic feet/acre/year	
				2 - 165 - 224 cubic feet/acre/year	
				3 - 120 - 164 cubic feet/acre/year	
				4 - 85 - 119 cubic feet/acre/year	
				5 - 50 - 84 cubic feet/acre/year	
				6 - 20 - 49 cubic feet/acre/year	
		SI	Site index (in feet) of the stand in which the plot is located. A site index of 100 or more is recorded as 99.		
		SIAGE	Site index base age. The base age of the site index curves used to get Site index.		
		ADFOR	Administrative forest. A three-digit code for the National Forest that the plot is located on. Present for National Forest plots only (owner=11), zero for all other owners	Region 1 - 108 - Custer National Forest (NF)	
				Region 2 - 203 - Black Hills NF	
				Region 2 - 207 - Nebraska NF	
				Region 8 - 801 - NFS in Alabama	
				Region 8 - 802 - Daniel Boone NF	
				Region 8 - 803 - Chattahoochee-Oconee NF	
				Region 8 - 804 - Cherokee NF	
				Region 8 - 805 - NFS in Florida	
				Region 8 - 806 - Kisatchie NF	
				Region 8 - 807 - NFS in Mississippi	
				Region 8 - 808 - George Washington NF	

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
				Region 8 - 809 - Ouachita NF	
				Region 8 - 810 - Ozark and St. Francis NF	
				Region 8 - 811 - NFS in North carolina	
				Region 8 - 812 - Francis Marion-Sumter NF	
				Region 8 - 813 - NFS in Texas	
				Region 8 - 814 - Jefferson NF	
				Region 8 - 816 - Caribbean NF	
				Region 9 - 902 - Chequamegon NF	
				Region 9 - 903 - Chippewa NF	
				Region 9 - 904 - Huron-Mainstee NF	
				Region 9 - 905 - Mark Twain NF	
				Region 9 - 906 - Nicolet NF	
				Region 9 - 907 - Ottawa NF	
				Region 9 - 909 - Superior NF	
				Region 9 - 910 - Hiawatha NF	
				Region 9 - 911 - Wayne-Hoosier NF	
				Region 9 - 919 - Allegheny NF	
				Region 9 - 920 - Green Mountian NF	
				Region 9 - 921 - Monongehela NF	
				Region 9 - 922 - White Mountain NF	
		GLUCUR	Current land use class. A classification that indicates the basic biological potential of the land and its current use and legal status. Initially, land is broken into two broad classes (forest and nonforest). These braod classes are separated inro more specific classe that are coded.	Code 20 - Timberland	
				Code 25 - Reserved Timberland	
				Code 40 - Other Forest Land	
				Code 45 - Reserved Other Forest Land	
				Code 60 - Nonforest Land	
				Code 91 - Census Water	
		Land class		Forest Land	Land currently gowing forest trees of any size with a total stocking value of at least 16.7 or larger, formerly forested, currently capable of becoming farm land, and not currently developed for nonforest use. These lands must be a minimum of 1 acre in area. Roadside, streamside, and shelterblet strips of timber, must have a crown width of at least 120 feet to qualify as forest land. Unimproved roads, trails, streams, and clearings within forest areas are classified as forest land if they are less than 120 feet wide. Recently clearcut areas that are currently nonstocked are classed as forest land unless they are being used for a nonforest use such as agriculture. Forest land is divided into two categoreis (timberland and other land), and both of these categories may be further classified as reserved if harvesting of trees is prohibited by statutory or administrative restrictions.

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
				Timberland	Forest land that is producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood. This land should be capable of producing 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per year. This includes all land formerly called commercial forest land.
				Other Forest Land	Forest land not capable of producing crops of industrial wood. This may be the result of adverse site conditions such as sterile soils, dry climate, poor drainage, high elevation, and rockiness. Threes on these sites are usually of poor form, small size, or inferior quality and consequently are not used for industrial products. These site often contain tree species that are not currently used for industrial wood production. (These lands were called unproductive fore in previous reports.)
				Reserved Forest Land	Forest lands that have statutory or adminstrative restrictions prohibiting the harvest of trees. Examples include land within the National Wilderness Preservation Syste, Research Natural Areas, National Parks and Monuments, and State Parks. In National Forests, reserved forest land are referred to collectively as withdrawn forest land. classification of reserved can be given to either timberland or other forest land.
				Nonforest Land	Land that has never supported forests or land formly forested but now dveloped for sues such as agriculture, residence, commerce, industry, city parks, or improved roads. If located within forest areas, unimproved roads and nonforested strips must be more than 120 feet and clearings and other openings in a forest area must be more than 1 acre to qualify as nonforest land. Nonforest land also includes streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals more than 120 feet wide but less than one-eighth of a mile (660 feet) wide or lakes, reservoirs and ponds 1 to 40 acres in size.
				Census Water	Streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals more than one-eighth of a statute mile (660 feet) wide, and lakes, reservoirs and ponds more than 40 acres in size.
		GLUOLD	Old land use class. Same as GLUCUR at the time of the last inventory. GLUOLD is zero for new or temporary plots.	Code 20 - Timberland	
				Code 25 - Reserved Timberland	
				Code 40 - Other Forest Land	
				Code 45 - Reserved Other Forest Land	
				Code 60 - Nonforest Land	
				Code 91 - Census Water	
				Forest Land	Land currently gowing forest trees of any size with a total stocking value of at least 16.7 or larger, formerly forested, currently capable of becoming farm land, and not currently developed for nonforest use. These lands must be a minimum of 1 acre in area. Roadside, streamside, and shelterblet strips of timber, must have a crown width of at least 120 feet to qualify as forest land. Unimproved roads, trails, streams, and clearings within forest areas are classified as forest land if they are less than 120 feet wide. Recently clearcut areas that are currently nonstocked are classed as forest land unless they are being used for a nonforest use such as agriculture. Forest land is divided into two categoreis (timberland and other land), and both of these categories may be further classified as reserved if harvesting of trees is prohibited by statutory or administrative restrictions.

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
				Timberland	Forest land that is producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood. This land should be capable of producing 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per year. This includes all land formerly called commercial forest land.
				Other Forest Land	Forest land not capable of producing crops of industrial wood. This may be the result of adverse site conditions such as sterile soils, dry climate, poor drainage, high elevation, and rockiness. Threes on these sites are usually of poor form, small size, or inferior quality and consequently are not used for industrial products. These site often contain tree species that are not currently used for industrial wood production. (These lands were called unproductive fore in previous reports.)
				Reserved Forest Land	Forest lands that have statutory or adminstrative restrictions prohibiting the harvest of trees. Examples include land within the National Wilderness Preservation Syste, Research Natural Areas, National Parks and Monuments, and State Parks. In National Forests, reserved forest land are referred to collectively as withdrawn forest land. classification of reserved can be given to either timberland or other forest land.
				Nonforest Land	Land that has never supported forests or land formly forested but now dveloped for sues such as agriculture, residence, commerce, industry, city parks, or improved roads. If located within forest areas, unimproved roads and nonforested strips must be more than 120 feet and clearings and other openings in a forest area must be more than 1 acre to qualify as nonforest land. Nonforest land also includes streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals more than 120 feet wide but less than one-eighth of a mile (660 feet) wide or lakes, reservoirs and ponds 1 to 40 acres in size.
				Census Water	Streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals more than one-eighth of a statute mile (660 feet) wide, and lakes, reservoirs and ponds more than 40 acres in size.
		BA	Basal Area. The summed-cross sectional area at breast height of all live trees 1.0 inches d.b.h. or larger on the plot. This item is usually measured by variable radius plot (prism) smapling and recorded in square feet per acre.		
		SLOPE	Slope. The average percent of the deviation from the horizontal over the sample acre. Valid values are 0 through 99.		
		ASPECT	Aspect. The direction of drainage for most of the plot, recorded as the asimuth of this direction. Valid values are 0 - 360. 0 is only valid when slope is also 0.		
		PHYSIO	Physiographic class. A measure of soil and water conditions that affect tree growth on the plot.	Code 3 - Xeric	Very dry soils where excessive drainage seriously limits both growth and species occurrence
				Code 4 - Zeromesic	Moderately dry soils where excessive drainage limits gorwth and speices occurrence to some extent.
				Code 5 - Mesic	Deep, well-drained soils. Growth and species occurrence limited only by climate.
				Code 6 - Hydromesic	Moderately wet soils where insufficient drainage or infrequent flooding limits growth and species occurrence to some extent.
				Code 7 - Hydric	Very wet sites where excess water seriously limits both growth and species occurrence.
		TREATOP	Temporary opportunity class. Idnetifies the physical opportunity to improve stand conditions by applying management practices.	1 - Regeneration without site preparation	The area is characterized by the absence of a management stand because of inadequate stocking of growing stock. Growth will be much below the potential for the site if the area is left alone. Prospects are not good for natural regeneration. Artificial regeneration will require little or no site preparation.

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
				2 - Regeneration with site preparation	The area is characterized by the absence of manageable stand because of inadequate stocking of growing stock. Growth will be much below the potentialfor the site if the area is left alone. Either natural or artificial regeneration will require site preparation.
				3 - Stand Conversion	The area is characterized by stands of undesirable, or off-site species. Growth and quality will be much below the potential for the site if the area is left alone. The best prospect is for conversion to a different forest type or species.
				4 - Thinning seedlings and saplings	The stand is characterized by a dense stocking of growing stock. Stagnation appears likely if left alone. Stocking must be reduced to help crop trees attain dominance.
				5 - Thinning poletimber	The stand is characterized by a dense stocking of growing stock. Stocking must be reduced to prevent stagnation or to confine growth to selected, high quality crop trees.
				6 - Other stocking control	The stand is characterized by an adequate stocking of seedlings, saplings, and/or poletimber growing stock, mized with competing vegetation either overtopping or otherwise inhibiting development of crop trees. The undesirable material must be removed to release overtopped trees; to prevent stagnatioin; or to improve composition, form, or growth of the residual stand.
				7 - Other intermediate treatments	The stand would benefit from other special treatments such as fertilization to improve the growth potential of the site, and pruning to improve the quality of individual crop trees.
				8 - Clearcut harvest	The area is characterized by a mature or over-mature sawtimber stand of sufficient volume to justify a commercial harvest. The best prospect is to harvest the stand and regenerate.
				9 - Partial cut harvest	The stand is characterized by poletimber or sawtimber size trees with sufficient mechantable volume for a commercial harvest, which will meet intermediate stand treatment needs or prepare the stand for natural regeneration. The stand is of a favored species composition and may be even or uneven aged. Included are such treatments as commercial thinning, seed tree or shelterwood regeneration, and use of the selection system to maintain an uneven age stand.
				10 - Salvage harvest	The stand is characterized by excessive damage to merchantable timber because of fire, insects, disease, wind, ice, or other destructive agents. The best prospect is to remove damaged or threatened material.
				11 - No treatment	Stand is characterized by an adequate stock of growing-stock trees in reasonable good condition.
		INHIBPC	Percent inhibiting vegetation. Percent of the area covered by inhibiting vegetation. A value of 99 is recorded for areas that are entirely (100 percent) covered with inhibiting vegetation. This item is not available for States inventoried by the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station		
		NONSTPC	Percent nonstocked. Percent of the area in which the plot is located that is nonstocked with all live trees (0 - 100 percent basis). A value of 99 is recorded for plots that have no live stocking (100 percent nonstocked). This item is not available for States inventoried by the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station.		
		GRSTKPC	Growing stock stocking. Stocking of the plot by growing-stock trees. Data are in the form of an absolute stocking value (0 - 167).		

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
		ALSTKPC	All live stocking. Stocking of the plot by live trees of any species. Data are in the form of absolute stocking value (0 - 167). See element 26, GRSTKPC, for a list of publications that describe how stocking values are determined from plot data. Classification of plots are based on the stocking value (all live and/or growing stock) is common in FIA reports.	Overstocked	Stands in which stocking of all live trees is 130.0 or more
				Fully stocked	Stands in which stocking of all live trees is from 100.0 to 129.9
				Medium stocked	Stands in which stocking of all live trees is from 60.0 to 99.9
				Poorly stocked	Stands in which stocking of al live trees is from 16.7 ot 59.9
				Nonstocked	Stands in which stocking of all live trees is less than 16.7
		REMPER	Remeasurement period. The number of years between measurements of remeasured plots. This item is zero for new or temporary plots. Remeasurement period is basedon the number of growing seasons between measurement. Allocation of parts of the growing season by month is different for each FIA project. Contact the individual FIA project for information on how this is done for a particular State.		
		EXPACR	Area expansion factor. The number of acres the plot represents for estimating area variables such as ownership and land cover class. The sum of EXPACR over all record 20's in a file is the total land and water area of the State.		
		EXPVOL	Volume expansion factor. The number of acres that the plot represents for estimating current volume and number of trees. Volume will be "expanded" over the appropriate acreage by multiplying EXPVOL by each volume/acre element on the tree record (record type 30). Total volume in a State is calculated by summing the expanded volume estimates from all trees on all plots in an EWDB file. Number of trees is expanded in a similar way.		
		EXPGRO	Growth expansion factor. The number of acres that the plot represents for estimating growth. Growth will be "expanded" over the appropriate acreage by multiplying EXPGRO by each growth/acre element on the tree record (record type 30). Total growth in a State is calculated by summing these expanded estimates from all trees on all plots in an EWDB file. Some plots will not have a value in this field. In some State inventories, growth is onle estimated on remeasured plots. In such cases, this item would be zero for new or temporary plots.		
		EXPMOR	Mortality expansion factor. The number of acres that the plot represents for estimating mortality. Mortality will be "expanded" over the appropriate acreage by EXPMOR by each mortality/acre element on the tree record (record type 30). Total mortality in a Stateis calculated by summing these expanded estimates from all trees on all plots in an EWDB file. Some plots will not have a value in this field. In some State inventories, mortality is only estimated on remeasured plots. In such cases, this item would be zero for new or temporary plots.		

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
		EXPREM	Removals expansion factor. The number of acres that the plot represents for estimating removals. Removals will be "expanded" over the appropriate acreage by multiplying EXPREM by each removals/acre lement on the tree record (record type 30). Total removals in a State is calculated by summing these expanded estimates from all trees on all plots in an EWDB file. Some plots will not have a non-zero value in this field. In some State inventories, removals are noly estimated on remeasured plots. In such cases, this item would be zero for new or temporary plots.		
		LONG	Longitude. The longitude of the plot recorded to the nearest 100 seconds.		
		LAT	Latitude. The latitude of the plot recorded to the nearest 100 seconds.		
		MDATE	Measurement date. The date the plot was actually measured. This date is coded YYMM where YY is the last 2 digits of the year (88 for 1988) and MM is the month (02 for February). This date may differ from DATE on the county record.		
Record Type 30	Tree Record. Record Type 30 contains information that identifies and describes each tree on a plot. Tree records will only occur on plots where either GLUCUR or CLUOLD on the plot record is 20 (Timberland).	RECTYPE	Record Type 30 contains information that identifies and describes each tree on a plot. Tree records will only occur on plots where either GLUCUR or CLUOLD on the plot record is 20 (Timberland).		
		STATE	State code. The two-digit Bureau of the Census, Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code number of the State.	01 - Alabama	
				05 - Arkansas	
				09 - Connecticut	
				10 - Delaware	
				12 - Florida	
				13 - Georgia	
				17 - Illinois	
				18 - Indiana	
				19 - Iowa	
				20 - Kansas	
				21 - Kentucky	
				22 - Louisiana	
				23 - Maine	
				24 - Maryland	
				25 - Massachusetts	
				26 - Michigan	
				27 - Minnesota	
				28 - Mississippi	
				29 - Missouri	
				31 - Nebraska	
				33 - New hampshire	
				34 - New Jersy	
				36 - New York	
				37 - North Carolina	
				38 - North Dakota	
				39 - Ohio	
				40 - Oklahoma	
				42 - Pennsylvania	
				44 - Rhode Island	
				45 - South Carolina	

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
				46 - South Dakota	
				47 - Tennessee	
				48 - Texas	
				50 - Vermont	
				51 - Virginia	
				54 - West Virginia	
				55 - Wisconsin	
				72 - Puerto Rico	
		UNIT	Survey unit number. Forest Inventory and analysis survey unit identification number. Survey units are groups of counties within each State.		
		COUNTY	County code. The three-digit FIPS code number for each county, parish or other similar governmental unit in a State. FIPS codes from the Bureau of the Census, 1980, are used.		
		PLTNUM	Plot number. A four-digit plot number. Plot numbers are unique within counties, but may be repeated within a State or survey unit.		
		POINT	Point number. A two-digit point number used to identify the point (of the sample cluster) the tree was measured on.		
		TREE	Tree number. A two-digit number used in combination with status to uniquely identify a tree on a point.		
		STATUS	Tree Status. A one-digit code that identifies whether the sample tree is live, cut, or dead.	Code 1 - Live	
				Code 2 - Dead (not salvageable)	
				Code 3 - Cut	
				Code 4 - Salvageable dead	
				Code 5 - Snag (Special code for wildlife den trees used only by the Northeastern FIA project).	
		SPP	Species code. A three-digit standard tree species code.		
		SPPGRP	Species group. A two-digit Eastwide species group number. This number is used to produce many of the core tables. Individual FIA projects may further break these species groups down for published tables, but this is a common list that all published core tables must match. For example, the North Central FIA project routinely separates the eastern white and red pine group into two groups for publication in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. But FIA projects cannot combine species groups in the core tables. For Example, SPPGRP 26 and 27 cannot be combined in tables and reported as "other hardwoods."		
				Code 1	Longleaf and slash pine
				Code 2	Loblly and shortleaf pine
				Code 3	Other yellow pines
				Code 4	Eastern white and red pine
				Code 5	Jack pine
				Code 6	Spruce and balsam fir
				Code 7	Eastern hemlock
				Code 8	Cypress
				Code 9	Other softwoods
				Code 10	Select white oaks
				Code 11	Select red oaks
				Code 12	Other white oaks
				Code 13	Other red oaks
				Code 14	Hickroy
				Code 15	Yellow birch

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
				Code 16	Hard maple
				Code 17	Soft maple
				Code 18	Beech
				Code 19	Sweetgum
				Code 20	Tupelo and black gum
				Code 21	Ash
				Code 22	Cottonwood and aspen
				Code 23	Basswood
				Code 24	Yellow poplar
				Code 25	Balack walnut
				Code 26	Other soft hardwoods
				Code 27	Other hard hardwoods
				Code 28	Noncommercial
		DBHCUR	Current diameter. The current diameter of the sample tree at breast height (in inches, to last one-tenth inch). For dead, salvageable dead, or snag trees (STATUS = 2, 4 or 5), this is the diameter of the tree at the time it died. In most cases the tree is still standing and the diameter is measured. If the bark has fallen off the tree, an estimated bark thickness is used to obtain this diameter so that it is an estimator of the diameter at the time the tree died. The Southeastern FIA project uses the diameter measured at the previous inventory and an update procedure to obtain the diameter at the time of death and other projects use a similar procedure for trees that can not be measured. For cut trees (STATUS = 3), the value in this tiem is somewhat different depending on the FIA project that produced the file. The Southern and Southeastern FIA projects estimate the d.b.h. of a cut tree at the time it was cut, and the Northeastern and North Central projects record this diameter as the diameter at the last measurement. The Southern		
		DBHOLD	Old diameter. The diameter of the smaple tree at breast height recorded at the prvious measurement (in inches, to the last one-tenth inch).		
		TGRADE	Tree grade. This item is nonzero for all sawtimber size trees regardless of status. Tree grade is not measured on all sawtimber size trees on every plot. Sawtimber size trees that are graded but do not contain a gradeable log are given a tree grade 5. Sawtimber size trees that are not graded because of the sampling design have a tree grade of 9. Trees smaller than sawtimber receive a tree grade of zero. Procedures used to grade trees are different for each Eastern FIA project.	Code 1	Tree grade 1
				Code 2	Tree grade 2
				Code 3	Tree grade 3
				Code 4	Graded and contains a gradeable log but does not meet grade 3 standards
				Code 5	Graded but does not contain a gradeable log (local use trees)
				Code 9	Not graded.
		TCLASS	Tree class. A one-digit code for the general quality of the tree. For cut, dead, and salvageable dead trees, TCLASS reflects conditions at the time the tree died or was cut.	Code 2 - Growing Stock	All live trees of commercial species, except rough or rotten trees.
				Code 3 - Rough cull	Live trees of commercial species that do not contain at least one 12-foot saw log or two saw logs 8 feet or longer, now or prospectively, and/or do not meet regional specifications for freedom from defect primarily because of roughness or poor form, and all trees noncommerical species.

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
				Code 4 - Rotten cull	Live trees of commercial species that do not contain at least one 12-foot saw log or two saw logs 8 feet or longer, now or prospectively, and/or do not meet regional specifications for freedom from defect primarily because of rot; that is, when more than 50 percent (66 percent at the Southeastern Station) of the cull volume in a tree is rotten.
		CRATIO	Crown ratio. A one-digit code that indicates the percentage of the total tree height that supports a full, live, green, healthy foliage that is effectively contributing to tree growth.	Code 1	0 - 9 percent
				Code 2	10 - 19 percent
				Code 3	20 - 29 percent
				Code 4	30 - 39 percent
				Code 5	40 - 49 percent
				Code 6	50 - 59 percent
				Code 7	60 - 69 percent
				Code 8	70 - 79 percent
				Code 9	80 - 99 percent
		CRCLS	Crown class. A one-digit code that primarily reflects the amount of sunlight received rather than the conventional "crown position" found in forestry textbooks. Recorded as a one-digit code.	Code 1 - Open grown	Trees with crowns that have received full light from above and from all sides throughout all or most of their life
				Code 2 - Dominant	Trees with crowns extending above the general level or the crown cover and receiving full light from above and partly from the sides; larger than the average trees in the stand, and with crowns well developed but possibly somewhat crowded on the sides.
				Code 3 - Codominant	Trees with crowns forming part of the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above, but comparatively little from the side - usually with medium size crowns more or less crowded on the sides.
				Code 4 - Intermediate	Trees shorter than those in the preceding two classes, but with crowns either below or extending into the crown cover formed by the dominant and codominant trees, receiving little direct light from above, and non from the sides; usually with small crowns very crowded on the sides.
				Code 5 - Overtopped	Trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown cover and receiving no direct light either from above or the sides.
		DAMAGE	Damage is recorded for live trees if the presence of damage or pathogen activity is serious enough to reduce the quality or vigor of the tree. When a tree is damaged by more than one agent, the most severe damage is coded. When no damage is observed on a live tree, 00 is recorded. Damage recorded for dead trees is the cause of death. When the cause of death cannot be determined for a tree,)) is recorded. Each FIA project records specific codes that may differ from one State to the next.	Code 00	No damage or unknown cause of death
				Code 10 - 19	Insect
				Code 20 - 29	Disease
				Code 30 - 39	Fire
				Code 40 - 49	Animal
				Code 50 - 59	Weather
				Code 60 - 69	Suppression
				Code 70 - 79	Miscellaneous
				Code 80 - 89	Logging
				Cod 90 - 99	Form

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
		VOLFAC	Volume Expansion factor. The number of trees per acre (current) the ree record represents for calculating volume, biomass, number of trees, and growth. Per acre tree values are calculated by multiplying VOLFAC BY (NETCFVL, NETCFSL, NETBFVL, TOTBIO, MERBIO, NETCFGR OR NETBFGR) for each tree (record type 30). Totals are calculated by summing the product of per acre values and the appropriate area expander from record 20.		
		MORTFAC	Mortality expansion factor. The number of trees per acre per year that the tree record represents for calculating mortality. Mortality per acre is calculated by multiplying MORTFAC by (NETCFVL, NETCFSL, OR NETBFVL) for each tree (record type 30). Total mortality is calculated by summing the product of per acre mortality and the appropriate area expander from record 20. This item is zero if the tree does not contribute to the mortality value.		
		REMVFAC	Removals expansion factor. The number of trees per acre per year that the tree record represents for calculating removals. Removals per acre are calculated by multiplying REMVFAC by (NETCFVL, CETCFSL, OR NETBFVL) for each tree (record type 30). Total removals are calculated by summing the product of expanded per acre removals and the appropriate area expander from record 20. This field should be zero if the tree does not contribut to the removals value.		
		NETCFVL	Net cubic foot volume. The net volume of wood in the central stem of a sample tree 5 inches d.b.h. or larger from a 1-foot-tall stump to a minimum 4-inch top d.o.b. or to where the central stem breaks into limbs all of which are less than 4 inches d.o.b. This is a per tree value and must be multiplied by one of the above expansion factors to obtain per acre information. Trees with DBHCUR less than 5 have zero in this field. All trees with DBHCUR 5 or larger (including dead, salvageable dead, and cut trees) have entries in this field.		
		NETCFSL	Net cubic foot volume in the saw log. The net volume of wood in the central stem of a sample tree of sawtimber size (9 inches d.b.h. minimum for softwoods, 11 inches d.b.h. minimum for hardwoods) from a 1-foot stump to a minimum top d.o.b. (7 inches for softwoods, 9 inches for hardwoods) or to where the central stem breaks into limbs all of which are less than the minimum top d.o.b. This is a per tree value an dmust be multiplied by one of the above expansion factors to obtain per acre information. Trees with DBHCUR less than 9.0 (11.0 for hardwoods) should have zero in this field. All larger trees (including dead, salvageable dead, and cut trees) have entries in this field if they are growing-stock trees (TCLASS = 2). All rough and rotten trees (TCLASS = 3 or 4) have zero in this field.		

	FIA Attribute Tables, Attributes and Domains				
Attribute Table	**Attribute Table Definition**	**Attribute**	**Attribute Definition**	**Domain Values**	**Domain Value Definitions**
		NETBFVL	Net board foot volume in the saw log. The net volume of wood in the central stem of a smaple tree of sawtimber size (9 inches d.b.h. minimum for softwoods, 11 inches d.b.h minimum for hardwoods) from a 1-foot stump to a minimum top d.o.b. (7 inches for softwoods, 9 inches for hardwoods) or to where the central stem breaks into limbs all of which are less than the minimum top d.o.b. Volume is based on Internation 1/4 inch scale. This is a per tree value and must be multiplied by one of the above expansion factors to obtain per acre information. Trees with DBHCUR less than 9 (11 for hardwoods) have zero in this field. All larger trees, including dead, salvageable dead, and cut trees, should have entries in this field if they are growing stock (TCLASS = 2). All rough and rotten tree (TCLASS = 3 or 4) have zero in this field.		
		NETCFGR	Net cubic foot growth. The net change in cubic foot volume per year that this tree represents. Because this value is net growth, it may be a negative number. Negative growth values are usually due to mortality but can also occur on live trees that have a net loss in volume because of damage, rot, or other causes. Net cubic foot growth on a per acre basis is computed by taking the product of this number and VOLFAC.		
		NETBFGR	Net board foot growth. The net change in coard foot volume per year that this tree represents. This may be a negative number. Net board foot growth on a per acre basis is computed by taking the product of this number and the VOLFAC.		
		TOTBIO	Total gross biomass. The total above-ground biomass of a sample tree 1 inch d.b.h. or large, including all tops and limbs. This is a per tree value and must be multiplied by one of the above expansion factors to obtain per acre information. Recorded in green pounds per tree. This field should have an entry if DBHCUR is 1.0 or larger, regardless of status or TCLASS; zero otherwise.		
		MERBIO	Merchantable biomass. The total gross biomass of a tree 5 inches d.b.h. or larger from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4-inch top d.o.b of the central stem. This is a per tree value and must be multiplied by one of the above expansion factors to obtain per acre information. This field should have an entry if DBHCUR is 5.0 or larger, regardless of status or TCLAS; zero otherwise. For dead or cut trees, this number represents their biomass at the time of death or last measurement.		